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## POETRY.

Translated for the Mercury.  
THE GRANDMOTHER.  
FROM THE FRENCH OF HUGO.

"AWAKE for us Grandmother! Are you asleep?  
You lie not of wont in a silence so deep;  
Your lips, in your slumber, oft move as in prayer,  
But now they're so still not a breath stirs the air:  
You seem like a statue of stone lying there.

"Why low bow your head! Have we done any ill,  
That you will not love us and cherish us still?  
Look! pale grows the lamp! See how smould-  
ering lie  
The coals on the hearth-stone! O answer our cry!  
If you heed us not, they, and we too, must die.

"You'll find us both dead, and then what will you say?  
For we shall be dead, as you have been to-day:  
You'll call on your saint with full many a prayer,  
And fold your arms round us with tenderest care,  
But to bring us to life you must hold us long there!

"Then give us your hands! Let us warm them  
In our  
In our some song of the poor troubadours,  
About the great knights in those earlier days,  
Who laid at the feet of the fairest their lays,  
Whose war-cry was love—who were served by the days.

"And tell us what sign will make phantoms to fly,  
What hermit saw Lucifer crossing the sky;  
What glittering rubies the Gnomon king wears;  
And when the dark demon more tremblingly fears,  
When Roland's sword gleams, or when Turpin he hears.

"Or, show us your Bible and pictures again;  
Child Jesus, the manger, the ox and wise men,  
The Heaven of gold and saints kneeling below;  
And then on the page point your finger to show  
Some words that the Lord spoke, for us, long ago.

"O Grandmother! slowly the light slinks away,  
While round the dark chimney the wild shadows play,  
And ghosts may come here! O then lift up your head!  
Break off your long prayer, and rise from your bed!  
You have cheered us till now—will you kill us with dread?

"How cold are your arms! and you open not your eyes!  
You yesterday told of the world past the skies;  
That surely each one of us thitherward lies,  
That short is our life, and fast fleeting our breath,  
Of death, and the grave!—Tell us now, what is death?"

They mourned all the night in the desolate cot,  
Day dawned, and the sleeper had assured them  
not.

There came the dull stroke of a funeral bell,  
And when the gray shadows of evening fell,  
The passer-by looked through the half-opened door:  
Within there were wailing and pleading no more;  
The countless couch and the Bible were there,  
And kneeling before it, the orphans, in prayer.  
April 1851. REMICA.

## AGRICULTURAL.

**FRUIT TREES.**—The method of raising trees by planting the scions, is a great consideration in the art of obtaining good fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious, and requires no stock nor trees. They may be planted where they are required to stand, and the labor for one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing the plant is as follows: Take the scion as for grafting; and at any time after the first of February, and until the buds begin to grow considerably, and dip each end of the shoot into melted pitch, wax or tallow and bury it in the ground, the buds uppermost whilst the body lies in a horizontal position and at a depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way will bear in four years from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. A gentleman in this vicinity the last season, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears, which appear to flourish. The composition he used was melted shoe maker's wax.

Cultivator.

## RECIPES.

**FISH CAKE.**—Take the meat from the bones of any kind of cold fish, which latter put with the head and fins into a stew-pan with a pint of water, a little salt, pepper, an onion, and a faggot of sweet herbs to stew for gravity. Mince the meat, and mix it well with crumbs of bread and cold potatoes, equal parts, a little parsley and seasoning. Make into a cake, with the white of an egg, or a little butter or milk; egg it over, and cover with bread crumbs; then fry a light brown. Pour the gravy over, and stew gently for fifteen minutes, stirring it carefully twice or thrice. Serve hot, and garnish with slices of lemon or parsley.

**PICKLING EGGS.**—If the following pickle were generally known it would be more generally used. The eggs should be boiled hard (say ten minutes) and then divested of their shells; when quite cold put them in jars, and pour over them vinegar (sufficient to quite cover them), in which has been previously boiled the usual spices for pickling; tie the jars down tight with bladder, and keep the pickles till they begin to change color.

# THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

## ESTABLISHED A. D. 1758.

Volume XC.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1851.

Number 4,644.

## SELECTED TALES.

### Throwing Dust in People's Eyes.

There are many ways in which this is done—we mean throwing dust in people's eyes. In all the varied walks of life, from the leaders of political parties down to the scavengers who clean the streets, a certain set of individuals find especial delight in the work. In most cases it is the hand of self-interest that throws the dust, and persons are blinded in order that they may not see the false moves about to be made against them.

It generally happens that your dust throwing fraternity are, in the end, pretty well understood, and those who have once been blinded, manage to keep at least one eye clear, and fixed intently upon them.—In a word, throwing dust may do very well for a time, but like all evil work, it has its day and its hour. In the end, more is lost than gained.

Patrick Mooney—he was, probably, third cousin to Peter Mulrooney, who did, or rather who did not sell Mr Urban's strawberry cow; though Patrick was an ill-natured boy, compared with Peter—Patrick Mooney had been six months in "Amereky," and in that short space of time had made the discovery that we are all lords here, and that he was as good as anybody, and a little better, too, if the truth were known. So Patrick, in his independence, not only stuck out his elbows so far that they sadly annoyed other people's ribs, but even ventured, occasionally, to give said elbows a sort of outward flying motion, by which the ribs aforesaid were rather severely bruised. Of course, Patrick had to take the consequences; but he did not seem to grow much wiser for all that. One or two good places were lost, because the independent citizen asserted, as was thought, rather to broadly his independence, and he finally came down to the necessity of accepting the office of City Collector—of ashes.

Patrick was rather humiliated by this fall of a man who was "as good as anybody;" but, he soon saw that he had it in his power to be revenged on society for the wrong he sustained at its hands; and revenge in just the way that suited his direct aims and purposes. He could throw dust in people's eyes to his hearts content, and well did he do his work.

But emptying ash pans and ash barrels did not yield a very handsome income for the ambitious Mooney, and he kept on the look-out for some more desirable occupation.

"Patrick," said Mrs. Mooney, one evening, to her husband, on his return home from his day's work—"I've got news for ye. Andy Muckleroy's dead."

"Andy Muckleroy, is it, indeed! Fair! and it's an ill wind that blows nobody good. He's lost a grand place."

"An ye mustn't say an' get it, Patrick."

"Dad! and I'm just the boy to try—I'll be made if I can get the situation."

"Ye doesn't know Misthur Blakely?"

"No; but I've got friends. Bad! but I'll go about it bright an' early the mornin'!"

So, early on the next day, Patrick ran among a few friends and got them to sign a recommendation, preparatory to his application for the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Blakely's porter. With this he called at the merchant's store about nine o'clock, but was not so fortunate as to find him in. He stated his object, however, to the principle clerk, who gave him some encouragement.

"Leave your paper with me," said that individual, "and call again about three o'clock. You will be certain to find Mr. Blakely here at that time."

So Patrick Mooney retired, and went about his work of collecting ashes. He was unusually elated at the prospect of a speedy elevation above his present grade in Society, which, it must be owned, had never been very flattering to his vanity; this state of mental excitement caused him to throw his ashes about with an emphasis that caused the vicinity in which he happened to be in a perfect cloud of dust.—Woe to the pedestrian, male or female, who happened to be to the leeward of Patrick, when he discharged the contents of an ash-pan into his cart; and it cannot be denied, that he managed to make the contents of each box, or pan do, to its full extent, the annoying duty he desired it to perform. Of course, Patrick did not seem to be aware of the blinded eyes and bedusted garments that followed in his wake, but he was keenly alive to the whole performance, and enjoyed it amazingly.

While thus employed, Mooney observed a well dressed gentleman approaching, and resolved to give his glossy black coat and shining hat a fine powdering. So he poised a tub of ashes in his hands and waited till he had him just in the wind, and then dexterously throwing the contents into the air, he had the satisfaction of seeing a large portion blown directly into the face and over the person of the handsomely-dressed pedestrian. The man stopped, and after rubbing his eyes clear, looked steadily at the Irishman, who could not keep back the chuckle that was in his heart. Angry words were on his lips; but he restrained them, and passed on.

Punctually at three o'clock, Mooney was at the store of Mr. Blakely.

"Is the gentleman in?" he asked of the clerk he had seen in the morning.

"You will find him back in his office," was answered.

"Has he seen my ricimindation?" enquired Mooney.

"He has."

"He hasn't any one engaged yet?"

"No."

"Do ye think he will take me?"

"We want a man immediately, and I think your chance is good. But, step back and see Mr. Blakely yourself."

With hat in hand, and a face all meekness, Patrick Mooney presented himself to the merchant. But, what was his surprise to find himself in the presence of the man on whose person he had but a few hours before scattered ashes in the most wanton and outrageous manner. The recognition was mutual.

"Well sir?" Mr. Blakely spoke in a quick, indignant voice.

"Me name is Patrick Mooney, y'r honor," stammered the Irishman, in much confusion. "Ye's wants a—a—porter, sir, in the place of Andy Muckleroy. I left my ricimindation the mornin'."

"I don't want you, sir," returned the merchant, controlling himself, and partly turning from the applicant as he spoke.—"A man that don't know his place as a scavenger, will not be likely to know it as a porter."

The Irishman retired something wiser than when he came in. It was, to him, the turning of a new leaf in the book of human life. He is still a scavenger, but has had quite enough of throwing dust in people's eyes, and rarely indulges in the sport.

### Considerate Old Husband.

There is an old gentleman—a nice old gentleman—of agreeable appearance, pleasing manners and an income of about a thousand a year. We do not say this income is a salary, and if folks will understand it so, we do not say he is a clerk; and if folks will understand that he is, we do not say to what department he belongs. Not we.

We saw this old gentleman the other day with a life insurance policy in his hand; and we took hold of his hand and pressed it harder than usual.

"That is like you," we said. "Ever kind—ever considerate. You love that little wife."

"Yes, indeed I do."

"And you will take good care of her?"

"Yes I will, as long as she lives," he said.

As long as she lives! we repeated, mentally. What a noble old fellow! He deserves to have a lovely young wife. While he lives, she is sure of a fair livelihood, and he is thus providing a support for her after he shall have passed away!

"What is the amount?" we asked aloud.

"Two thousand," he replied.

Two thousand is but one hundred and twenty at six per centum, we thought.—that is scant. We felt disappointed.

"Two thousand will be a clever little sum in such an event," said he.

"It will help," we replied, "it will help."

"Help!" quoth he, "it is as much more than I had when I married my present wife. Two thousand would have been an inducement; but I got along without it. I will be older and will need it the next time."

"What, you do not mean to say you have been getting your wife's life insured?" we exclaimed.

"But I do though!" said he. "I shall never get such another! and a couple of thousand may be necessary to enable me to get any at all. I know the value of a wife!"

"And of yourself, too, you self-loving wretch," we exclaimed, mentally; and we passed on, wishing most heartily that his pretty little wife might live long enough to relate his biography to a second, and more worthy husband.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### INOCULATION.

In a work called, "Life in Mexico," recently published, the fair author gives the following account:—"We have just been hearing a curious circumstance connected with poisonous reptiles, which I have heard for the first time. Here, and all along the coast, the people are in the habit of inoculating themselves with the poison of the rattlesnake, which renders them safe from the bite of all venomous animals. The person to be inoculated is pricked with the tooth of the serpent on the tongue, in both arms, and on various parts of the body, and the venom introduced into the wounds. An eruption comes out, which lasts a few days. Ever after, these persons can handle the most venomous snakes with impunity; can make them come by calling them; have great pleasure in fondling them; and the bite of these persons is poisonous!—You will not believe this; but we have the testimony of seven or eight respectable merchants to the fact. A gentleman who breakfasted here this morning, says that he has been vainly endeavoring to make up his mind to submit to the operation, as he is very much exposed where he lives, and is obliged to travel a great deal on the coast; and when he goes on these expeditions, he is always accompanied by his servant, an inoculated negro, who has the power of curing him, should he be bitten, by sucking the poison from the wound. He also saw this negro cure the bite given by an inoculated Indian boy to a white boy, with whom he was fighting, and who was the stronger of the two. The stories of the eastern jugglers, and their power over these reptiles, may, perhaps, be accounted for in this way. I cannot say that I should like to have so much snake nature transferred into my composition, nor to live among people whose bite is venomous."

### HAVE COURAGE.

To discharge a debt while you have the money—to do without that which you do not need—to speak your mind when it is necessary, and hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so—to speak to a friend in a steady coat, even though you are in company with one richly attired—to own you are poor, and thus disarm poverty of its sharpest sting—to make a will and a just one—to "cut" the most agreeable acquaintance you have, when you are convinced that he lacks principle. "A friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not with his vices"—to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited—to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones—to obey your conscience, at the risk of being ridiculed by men—to wear thick boots in the winter, and insist upon your wives, and daughters doing the same—to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion, in all things.

### DECLAIMERS.

The man who arouses the passions of a mob by intemperate appeals, takes upon himself a fearful responsibility, and society should hold him responsible for the consequences. Cool, deliberate reason, that looks at all sides of a question, and prompts, to action only after the most mature investigation, ever marks the conduct of men worthy to be regarded in matters either small or great. Your enthusiastic declaimer stirs the passions, but never guides men by that which makes them men—their rational intelligence. As a general rule, it will be found that those who seek to influence the masses by impassioned declamation, have no right reason on their side, and are not, therefore to be trusted. Indeed, if the harangues of such persons are analyzed, they prove to be mere transparent tissues of assertion or denunciation, and utterly void of sound premises or carefully traced induction. Their power lies in the absence of fixed principles in the masses, who are ever too easily swayed by the blinding force of mere enthusiasm.

### MANNERS.

Many pious men, especially in the humble stations of life, have imagined that, if we possess the substantial virtues of the gospel—its integrity and truth—its penitence and faith—the more amiable and ornamental graces of refined manners are hardly to be desired. This persuasion of these good men, so contrary to the order of nature, is not less opposed to the evangelic order. For the holy apostle, a man the most abstracted from the vanities of the world, enjoins, with peculiar emphasis, the cultivation of "whatsoever things are lovely."

### From the N. Y. Sunday Times.

#### Advice to Men who Work.

BY AN EX-EDITOR.

There is no good reason why a man who works for his living should not occupy the most elevated social position. There is no reason why a respectable man should not be honored; and if any man in this country is looked down upon, or despised, it is his own fault, as well as his misfortune.

The richest man in New York gets only his board and clothing for taking care of his property. A man who works for a dollar a day, may eat as wholesome food, wear as comfortable clothes, and sleep in as clean a bed. The same sun and stars shine for both, the same breezes blow, the same waters dance in the same light, the same flowers shed their perfumes. Nature is kind to all her children.

But if a man voluntarily makes himself a blackguard, an outcast, and a filthy wretch, he cannot reasonably expect to be treated as if he were a gentleman. Men get their deserts; and it is well to understand this and to stop complaining uselessly and unjustly. It does no good, but much harm.

The first requisite for a gentleman is intelligence, and this is within the reach of every man who has the common share of brains. There is no man, I care not how hard his labor, who cannot spend one hour every day, and generally one day in every week, in study. And this in a few years will furnish any man with a vast store of intelligence.

But this is not enough, for a very learned man may be wholly unfit for society. Attention to personal decency, manners, and morals, are necessary to respectability.—No man can respect himself who neglects those; and self-respect is the basis of respectability.

The temperance societies have done much to reform habits of drunkenness; but they have left untouched a vice almost as injurious and quite as disgusting. Men stupefy their senses, destroy their healths, by the use of tobacco. It is a habit every parent should guard his children against, and every man should avoid or abandon.—No man should dare to pollute the air breathed by refined ladies with the odors of the poisonous and filthy weed.

What it costs a man for tobacco, who uses it, is sufficient, if added to the present cost of his clothing, to dress him with elegance. Ah! how cheap and simple is this elegance! A few more shillings a yard for cloth, the work of a tasteful tailor, a decent regard to the prevailing mode, and a certain neatness and simplicity is all!—Elegance is never gaudy, never outre, never out of fashion. It allows of few ornaments, and no studied display. The difference of a single dollar in an article of dress, may make the whole distinction between elegance and vulgarity. A single tawdry ornament may spoil the effect of the best tailor's workmanship. The slightest eccentricity of cut betrays the inborn rowdy.

And manners—where is the working man to learn them? He may be clean; he may be dressed with propriety; he may have a certain degree of intelligence; but manners makes the man, and he must have manners? Well, how does anybody learn manners? It is easy to speak plain English and avoid slang. It is easy not to swear or use vulgar expressions. It is easy not to pick the teeth with a fork, or laugh and talk boisterously, or spit, or do anything vulgar, or offensive, or ridiculous. What a man must do then is to avoid all unseemly things. Manners are in a degree negative. They consist in not doing what is offensive. "Cease to do evil—learn to do well."—Break off all bad habits—cultivate all good ones.

Benevolence, or kindness, is the foundation of good manners. Politeness is being kind gracefully. A well meaning, thoughtful person can seldom go amiss. Try to be of service to every one, and to injure the feelings of no one: to be just and kind to all; and you have the essentials of the most courtly breeding.

All these things are very easy—much easier than learning a trade. It is easy to eat with a fork instead of a knife; to drink from a cup instead of a saucer; to precede a lady up and down stairs; to pick up a fan or handkerchief; to apologise gently when you make a blunder, and to beg pardon when you offend.

Manners are easy to learn, to every one who wishes to be agreeable. A pure life and unspotted honor may belong to the laborer, as well as to the prince. The cultivation of the intellect is every man's right and duty.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL 1851.	SUN rises.	SUN sets.	MOON rises.	MOON sets.
26 SATURDAY,	5 8 6 52	3 14 4 1		
27 SUNDAY,	5 7 6 53	3 4 2 4 46		
28 MONDAY,	5 6 6 54	4 8 5 27		
29 TUESDAY,	5 4 6 56	4 35 6 9		
30 WEDNESDAY,	5 3 6 57	5 0 6 53		
1 THURSDAY, MAY.	5 2 6 58	5 22 7 31		
2 FRIDAY,	5 1 6 59	5 22 8 27		

New Moon, first day, 4th h., 18 m. morning.

### "The Noisy Firemen."

"The labor of the fireman is but seldom if ever appreciated by the 'upper crust' of society. There is not on the face of broad creation a set of men who work harder for others, or who exercise more real benevolence than he who fights the destructive element to save the lives and property of all, even of his defamers and enemies.

In acts of prime benevolence the firemen stand first and foremost, taking the lead in being A, No. 1 in deeds of noble daring, as citizens and philanthropists.

In all thickly populated communities there are but few who have not heard the cry of fire—the very sound striking terror to those who have felt its power. Who, under such circumstances, when they hear the firemen hurrying to the scene of destruction, can but feel an instinctive 'God bless you' rising to the lips. Who, did we ask? Alas, for the discredit of humanity, there are a few such, but whether human hearts beat in such bosoms we shall leave it for our readers to decide.

The clatter of the engines and the noble fellows who drag at the tug ropes sound unpleasantly to the ears of those who only cultivate a taste for opera music, and look upon firemen as 'coarse vulgar fellows.'

We are by no means disposed to lecture such people for whatever opinion they may entertain towards the firemen, but it would seem as if it were for the best all round to keep mum, and not 'blow up' because the firemen cause considerable 'noise and confusion' in hunting up or putting out fires. A good deal of hubbub is the necessary consequence of suppressing conflagrations, and we have yet to learn that the firemen, as a general thing, make more noise than is absolutely necessary; at times, they probably do; but generally they do not.

The American firemen are the hard handed American citizens, and have as much interest in the maintenance of good order as many folks who roll in their beds of ease during a midnight fire alarm and grumble—

"Because the engine boys,  
Make such a devil of a noise."

We hope the time is not far distant when all classes of society will recognize the importance of lending the firemen a helping hand by extending them sympathy and good will instead of applying to them harsh epithets because they occasionally disturb quiet slumbers and pleasant dreams.

### Sound Doctrine.

The following, from the Liverpool Mail, discloses an important fact, and no person can deny that this new test of willingness in debtors to pay, is based upon common sense.

We were not aware until recently that many newspaper publishers are consulted, to a large extent, by people in order to ascertain the peculiar standing of persons. Debts for newspapers become due once a year, and persons who pay up regularly once a year, for their papers, are considered as prompt men, and worthy of confidence. We had a person come into our office the other day and say—

"Do you send the paper to Mr. W.—?"

We replied that we did.

"Well," said the man, "he owes me £5, and I can't get it; I don't think he's good."

We looked secretly at his account, and found him paid up. We then replied to the inquirer, "That man is good. Your debt is safe. He may have forgotten it, or something else may have prevented his paying, but he is good."

The man's eye brightened. Said he, "I have written to several printers, and could not find where he took a paper. I thought of you and said I would come here." Said he again, after a pause, "This is the way to find out whether people are good. We ascertain what papers they take, and contrive some way to peep into their accounts. Men who are good are sure to pay for their newspapers; and if they do not pay for these, we don't think them good." We were forcibly struck by the idea.

"Well," said he, "I will send my bill by the post."

In a few days the person came in again. Said he, "I sent my bill."

"Well, did he pay you?"

"Yes, sir," and opened his hand, he showed us the draft. "There," said he, "give me a printer's book after all, to tell whether a man's good, there's a complete thermometer; we always know a man to be bad if he don't pay the printer."

Always take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.



## CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamers *Prometheus*, *Cherokee* and *Ohio* have arrived at New York bringing eleven days later intelligence from California, 635 passengers and \$3,063,135 in gold dust.

Business at California was better, and it was believed the lowest point had been reached.

The legislature have passed a bill for a system of common schools which meets general approbation. It has also prohibited the sale of lottery tickets, and has appropriated \$200,000 and upwards to pay the persons engaged in military operations against the Indians. It has also exempted the city from county assessing and collecting taxes; the last act, however, was vetoed by the Governor. The Legislature have also passed an act authorizing the Treasurer to negotiate a loan of \$500,000, but he has been unable to obtain it.

A large meeting has been held in Stockton against the foreign miners tax act. Considerable excitement has been created by orders from Judge Parsons, of the fourth district Court, citing certain editors to appear before him and answer for contempt in consequence of certain strictures upon his charge to the grand jury. One of the editors was fined \$500, and refusing to pay, was sentenced to close confinement until the fine was paid. The citizens held a mass meeting, and denounced Judge Parsons, and wanted to take the prisoner from his cell by force. The accused was then taken before the Superior Court and discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

An Italian Opera Troupe is singing to crowded houses in San Francisco.

During the eight months that Hon. Lerie Parsons has been District Judge, he has disposed of 1,800 civil cases, besides over 100 criminal. The business has been faithfully attended to, and with as much punctuality as the nature of the case would admit.

The Recorder of San Francisco lately sentenced a Mexican to ten days hard labor in the chain gang. When the hombre began to understand the sentence, he asked to be let off on the payment of \$10 in cash. It had been so long since a ten dollar piece had jingled in the city treasury, that the magistrate commuted the punishment at once, for the coin.

In about two and a half years—the time since the discovery of the gold mines of California—it is estimated that \$95,000,000 have been taken out, or at the rate of \$88,000,000 per annum.

It is said that the growing of rice on the low lands of the San Joaquin is about to be tried.

The marshes between Sacramento City and Marysville are covered with the finest duck and wild geese. The miser unstraps his rifle from his shoulder as he passes, and soon bags a sufficient number to make a hearty meal for his party.

The interest on her bonds, paid by Sacramento City, amounts to \$28,000 weekly.

The northern mines on Trinity, Scott's, Klamath and other rivers and creeks, still attract much attention. Many new and rich placers are reported as having been discovered in various parts of the country.

A beautiful California Lion was killed by Captain Martin, near Sancelito. It is of a whitish color, over two feet in height, and measuring between seven and eight feet from tip to tip.

A gang of thieves, detected in stealing horses at Foster's Bar, were fired at by the miners, and one of them was killed. The others were taken prisoners, and immediately hung!

The Stockton Times of the 12th inst. says that six bodies in a horribly mangled condition were found on the Fresno, apparently having been killed some time.

The Indian Commissioners, with their escort of about a hundred U. S. troops, were at Mariposa at last accounts, so also was the State battalion of volunteers. The latter, or some portion of them, have been guilty of a flagrant outrage in rescuing a prisoner accused of murder, from the hands of the officer. No little indignation has been expressed concerning this substitution of military for civil power.

There are now seven steamboats plying regularly between Sacramento City and Marysville.

Provisions are now plenty at Placerville. They sell, if at anything, at lower rates than they do at the city.

News from Trinity River to March 1st says:—The news from the mines is extremely good; every one appears satisfied. A party is at work, endeavoring to make the road passable for wagons as far as the crossing of the Klamath river, at the Rapids, forty miles from this place.

The train of mules which left Union Town some three weeks since, has returned to that place, finding it impossible to get through. The provisions were hung up in the trees, where they will have to remain until May. The passengers who landed at Eureka from the Gen. Warren, were obliged to cut a road before they could get away from there, and even now they can proceed but a short distance.

Mules are in demand and will bring readily \$200 a piece. The news from Salmon Creek is encouraging. None make lower than \$16 per day, and instances of \$100 per day, and even higher, are numerous.

On Wednesday morning, 12th inst., a fire broke out at Nevada city, which originated in the bowling saloon of Gates & Smith, and was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. From this place the fire extended in all directions, with great rapidity, and continued to rage until the greater part of the city was destroyed. Upwards of 200 houses were either burned or torn down to stop further ravages.

By this terrible calamity, over two thousand persons, including many families, have lost their all. It is impossible, at present, to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the total loss sustained, but it cannot be less than \$1,200,000.

This does not include the gold dust which was in the possession of individuals, and which it was impossible to save, so rapidly did the flames spread, which is estimated at \$100,000 more.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last, the steamers *Pacific* and *Asia* have arrived at New York, from Liverpool, bringing dates from Europe to the 12th inst.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer has submitted an Army Estimate for a little more than three and a half millions sterling for the land forces in Great Britain and Ireland and foreign states, India excepted. The Navy estimates form a total of five millions seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds.

England is now engaged in her fifth African war all within 30 years. The third and fourth cost \$12,500,000 and 5,500 men.

IRELAND.—In the beginning of the last week, (says a Dublin letter of the 8th inst.) so great was the influx of emigrants at this port, that some of the agency houses advanced the fares for passages to New York and New Orleans; but on Friday the former rates were restored. Every day the quays are crowded by farmers, small traders, and their families, seeking passages across the Atlantic. Generally they appear to be people in comfortable circumstances, presenting no trace whatever of poverty or the effects of famine, and there are amongst them many healthy, cheerful-looking young men and women, apparently rejoicing at the prospect opened by leaving their native country for America.

It is now said that persons in charge of public works in various parts of Ireland are beginning to find it difficult to procure the necessary hands, and that the farmers also find themselves in the same predicament; in fact, it is found that the most useful portion of the population is rapidly disappearing from the country and seeking refuge in America. In Limerick, at this moment, there are eight passenger vessels preparing to sail for Quebec alone, and in Galway eight more receiving passengers for New York.

FRANCE.—The French government denies that the internal changes recently effected in the Austrian empire constitute a sufficient ground for exacting the compliance of Germany and Europe to changes calculated to modify the balance of power, and it asserts with truth, that whether these proposed conditions are accepted to or not, nothing can shake the actual interest which unites the Austrian empire to the rest of the confederation.

The French Department of Foreign Affairs have protested against the Austrian pretensions in regard to the German Confederation. A severe additional law has been passed by the French Legislative Assembly, for the punishment of frauds in the sale of merchandise of whatever description. Adulteration of food is to be, likewise suitably handled.

SWITZERLAND.—Letters from Geneva state that the Government of that canton had refused to expel from that territory the seventeen French refugees as ordered by the Federal Government.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid are of the 5th inst.

M. Bravo Murillo announced in a speech in the Cortes on the preceding day that the deficit in the budget of 1851 had been reduced to 59,976,000 reals. There remained, however a deficit in the budget extraordinary of 151,570,000 reals. M. Bravo Murillo concluded his speech by expressing his confidence that the deficiency might be paid off in the course of four years.

THE PAPAL STATES.—The Roman Journal of the 31st ult., announces that the 2d battalion of French Chasseurs marched the day before for Civita Vecchia, where they were to embark for Algeria.

A French company had obtained a contract from the Pontifical Government for lighting Rome with gas.

On the 30th of March, His Holiness the Pope according to custom, performed the ceremony of the benediction of the Golden Rose in the chapel of the Vatican. Cardinal Alfieri said mass on the occasion, and Father Priori, Procurator-General of the Carmelites, preached a Latin sermon in the presence of the College of Cardinals, the prelates, the Roman Magistracy, and the whole Papal Court.

SAKONY.—On the 6th inst., the line of railway from Dresden to Prague, completing the southern line of communication with Vienna, was opened. The railroad runs from Dresden through the finest part of the valley of the Elbe. A train left Prague at eight in the morning of the above day, and met the train which started from Dresden at half-past ten at Bodenbach.

TERKEY.—We have advices of the 26th of March from Constantinople. Kunal Pasha, Abbas Pasha's Envoy to the Porte, assures Ministers that his master is a most loyal subject, and hopes that, in consideration of this fact, the Sultan will not insist on reforms which would restrict his authority and resources.

A letter from Constantinople of March 25th says:—The Sultan has refused to accede to the demands of Austria to exclude M. Kossuth and seven of his companions in exile from the benefit of liberation, and the Austrian Minister referred to Vienna for fresh instructions.

Accounts at Constantinople from Damascus, state that several French travelers of distinction, among them one of the Rothschilds, had been captured by the Bedouin Arabs, and had only been released by the payment of forty thousand piastres ransom.

PRUSSIA.—The cabinet of Berlin, which six or eight months ago most stoutly denied the existence, of the old confederation and the authority of the treaties under which Austria had again convoked the Frankfurt Diet, is now anxious to procure the restoration of that body with undiminished and unaltered influence.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to the King of Prussia the chain of brilliants belonging to the order of St. Andrew.—The order itself the Emperor retains.—The chain is worth a million thalers, (\$720,000.)

GREECE had, in 1850, 4,406 commercial sea vessels, employing 30,000 sailors.

The consumption of beer in Munich for the year 1850 was 30,000,000 quarts.

## BY THE MAIL.

STRANGE SALE.—A German bought, at a late custom house auction sale of unclaimed bonded goods, in New York, thirty-two large packages, which the auctioneer said were "supposed to contain a light-house." The price at which the mysterious property was knocked down was \$500; and on opening the several parcels, it has been discovered that they contain the distinct parts of a light-house, among which is a large copper wheel, covered with curious devices, and obviously designed for complicated machinery. Other cases enclosed the lenses and immediate apparatus of a lantern. The fortunate purchaser of the package has already been offered \$7000 for his bargain, which he declined. It is conjectured that the work of art, consisting of the different sections which were sold together at the auction referred to, was sent to this country as a present from the French to the American Government. The lot was consigned to a naval officer, and was not claimed on account of his death. It is thought that the structure, machine, or whatever it is that has turned up so oddly, may be worth \$30,000.

THE DEMAND AGAINST THE HAYTIAN GOVERNMENT.—A letter from Hayti, received in this city, dated March 18th, says:—"The Haytian Government had demurred about paying the claim for damages for the illegal imprisonment of Captain Mayo, of the American brig *Leander*, saying that all the forms of law had been complied with. Commodore Parker of the *Saranac* replied that the remarks of the Minister were totally unsatisfactory, and asked a decisive answer whether the money would be paid or not. Three days elapsed without any answer, the Commissioner made a second demand, limiting the hour that he would wait for an answer." The time had not elapsed when the letter was written. Other letters state that the Emperor's Government protest against this claim for damages, saying that nothing more was done in this case than the laws of the country demanded.

Boston Traveller.

THE ICARIANS AT NAUVOO.—The communists at Nauvoo seem to be getting into trouble among themselves. Not long since one of their members left without giving notice, which caused considerable commotion, and brought out an address from M. Cabot, the chief of the establishment. The whole trouble is charged upon the influence exerted by the Catholics. There is every probability that the trouble will spread until the whole of the common property is consumed. After the withdrawal of Chevilion, the printer to the society, several families left, and there now seems a disposition to put a stop to the principle of communism.

PETTICOATS AND MUD.—The Hartford Courant, says:—"He or she must have a bad taste, who would rather see a lady's dress 'drizzle in the mud,' than see it held up as to keep it clean. We know of no more disgusting sight than to see a lady go through the streets on a rainy or muddy day, with her dress thoroughly saturated with dirty water several inches high from the bottom. Ladies, if you would violate no rule of good taste or true modesty, keep your clothes out of the mud and water, and you may rest assured you will not shock the sensibilities of any right minded man."

A LARGE MINE which appears not to have been worked for a thousand years, has been accidentally discovered near Wisloch in Baden. It is supposed to have been worked by the Romans, who mined only for silver and lead, and left every thing else. In the mine are about fifty thousand tons of *cadmia*, or oxide of zinc, a substance of whose value the Romans were ignorant, but which is now used in the manufacture of zinc paint. It has hitherto been supposed that the mines in New-Jersey were the only ones containing zinc in this form.

THE PEACH CROP.—The New Jersey papers say the peach trees in that State do not, as a general thing, present a healthy appearance, on account of the abundant crop borne last year, and they therefore predict a small crop this season. The peach trees in this vicinity look very promising, and unless we have late frosts, an abundant crop is certain. The same may be said of fruit trees in general.

PUNCH gives the following table of Ministerial progression:—"Forty members make one full House; one full House makes one defeat; one defeat makes one large minority; twenty minorities make one Whig Ministry; one Whig Ministry makes one regret the death of Sir ROBERT PEEL."

A LETTER from the master of a vessel lately arrived in the *Thames* from New South Wales, mentions that the *Brightman*, of London, was taking in a cargo at Sydney for California, consisting of ready made Coffins, which were filled with bottled beer!

It is said that the roof of the Crystal Palace proves to be leaky in several places, and that it is doubtful whether the building can be made perfectly water tight.—Should this fear prove true, the Great Exhibition will come out badly.

MELANTHON was reproached by some one with changing his views. "Do you think, sir," replied he, "that I have been studying assiduously for thirty years without having learned anything!"

A GENIUS in Troy has just invented a stove that saves three-quarters of the wood, while the ashes it makes pay for the remainder. Here's a stove as is a stove.

An English paper in eulogising a new actress, says, "her corpse-like appearance when she dies or is killed, is remarkable."

The only way to prevent your ideas from running away is to pen them.

EDUCATION OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.—The limited enlistment bill is a vast improvement on the old system, which was generally for life; for now a young man may enter the service at 18, and be dismissed at 28, a perfectly educated man. Education in the army is not confined at present, as it was of yore, to the mere rudiments, sufficient to render the possessor of them capable of writing out the orders of paying a company—but embraces a well grounded knowledge of history and geography and an acquirement, not only of arithmetic and mathematics, but of geometry, algebra, mensuration, and fortification, so that, on returning to "civil life," the soldier is not compelled to fall back on the little mechanical knowledge, which, peradventure, he owned before he exchanged the cobbler's awl, or the tailor's needle, for the musket and bayonet, but may earn an honorable existence by teaching those sciences which he has acquired in his military capacity.—The difficulty which the schoolmasters of regiments now have is, not the task of employment in teaching, but positive overwork, the consequence of the avidity with which the men who have joined the battalion attend the classes. The barrack library—successful rival of the barrack canteen—toward the support of which the soldier now cheerfully pays his penny per month, convincingly proves that the desire for education has taken root in the British service; and we trust the time is not far distant when the reproach will be removed from our army of being, in point of intellectual cultivation, so far behind the armies of France and Prussia.—*English Paper.*

WEALTH OF SHOWMEN.—Two million six hundred and seventy thousand dollars have been made by showmen in the last ten years, making an average for each of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The following is a list of what each man has made commencing with P. T. Barnum, the richest showman in the world, he having made in the last eight years over \$800,000; Jenny Lind, is worth \$500,000, notwithstanding she has given over half a million in charity; Moses Kimball, of the Boston Museum, \$300,000; Edwin Forrest, tragedian, \$350,000; Burton, the actor, \$125,000; Blitz, the magician, \$50,000; Thos. S. Hamblin, of the Bowery Theatre, N. Y., \$70,000; Gen. Welch, the circus man, \$60,000; Wyman, the magician and necromancer, \$35,000; Gen. Tom Thumb, \$75,000; J. E. Owen, the comedian, and proprietor of the Baltimore Museum, \$35,000; Herr Alexander, the juggler, \$25,000; M. Adrian, the French magician, \$30,000; Banvard, the proprietor of the Mississippi Panorama, \$75,000; Wm. Niblo, the celebrated garden proprietor of New York, is worth \$150,000, notwithstanding his serious losses by fire.

THE WESTERLY BANK ROBBERS.—John Collins, convicted of participation in the robbery of the Phenix Bank, at Westley, and Henry C. Dorsey, convicted of perjury, at the first trial of Thomas Knouse, were both sentenced by the Supreme Court, at Kingston, last Monday, to eight years imprisonment in the state prison. The other man charged with participation in the same offence Levi Cole, has forfeited his bail, \$16,000. This ends these remarkable trials, in which the course of justice has made its way over very formidable obstacles. It is thought by those who witnessed the trials, that the prisoners were convicted on their own testimony rather than on that of the government. The jury were convinced that their principal witnesses swore falsely. Had no evidence been brought forward for the defence, it is very doubtful if a conviction would have been obtained.—*Providence Journal.*

MACHINE FOR WORKING BUTTER.—A lady of Pineville, Bucks county, Pa., named Lettie A. Smith, has recently invented, and taken measures to secure by patent, a machine for working butter. It consists of a stationary frame, with an adjusting one secured to it, in which is hung the butter pan, which has a draining spout at one corner, running down underneath to carry off the pressed out buttermilk. The pan can be set in a moment to any inclination, to allow the operator to work the butter as may be desired and to drain off the milk, &c. This is said to be a valuable improvement, and will be important to butter makers throughout the country.

A PRETTY KETTLE OF FISH.—Pusey-Parson "What I want to leave your situation? Why, thought you were perfectly satisfied?"

Cook—"Well, sir, the fact is, I ain't equal to the fast days; for what with a hegg here, and a hegg there, and little bits 'o' fish for dinner, and the sweet omelicks and the fried and stewed hoysers, and the bashed lobsters, and one thing and the other, there's so much cooking that I ain't even time to make up a cap."

LYDD'S LIST estimates the annual loss of property by British ships at \$15,000,000 a year, and the annual loss of life not less than one thousand souls. The proportion of vessels lost is one in forty-two, and the loss of property is estimated at one dollar in every forty-two, while the average number of sailors drowned is eight in every 203 employed.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG ACORN.—We learn that a telegraphic dispatch dated Savannah, April 19th, from John H. Riley, one of the Deputy Marshals who went in the brig *Acorn* with Sims, the fugitive slave, was received in this city this morning, announcing that they arrived in the short passage of five days—all well.

Boston Trav.

POWERS' STATUE OF AMERICA.—A memorial to Congress, asking that Powers may be commissioned to execute for the Government, his emblematic Statue of America, has been signed by Mr. Prescott, Mr. Ticknor, and other influential men of Boston. The estimated cost is \$25,000.

IN GOTHAM they are reviving the pattern of sugar loaf hats, formerly called "lightning splitters."

EARTHQUAKE AT MACRI AND RHODES. Accounts from Malta announce a succession of earthquakes which have been felt, as well at Macri, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, as at Samsoun, a seaport, in the Black Sea, within the same province, and at the Island of Rhodes, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Macri, attended at the first mentioned place and its immediate vicinity with great destruction of human life and property. The first shock was felt on the 25th of February, between five and half-past five p. m., when at Rhodes, the upper part of the castle, which is at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash, overwhelming the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the Tower of Arays-Kule, which commands the entrance of the harbor, and several other parties of the fortifications, sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling-houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations on the rock, others cracked throughout.

Slighter shocks succeeded almost daily, up to the 7th of March. At Macri, on the main land, and its immediate neighborhood, the consequences have been most disastrous and heart rending. The whole of the houses, dwellings, and stores lately erected in the town, have been levelled to the ground, fissures have been formed in the very streets, from which bituminous vapors exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out changing the whole feature of the earth's surface.

The town of Levisay, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins, which number would have been awfully augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes after the labors of the day. The village of Chorge has nearly met with the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into, and blocked up, the small port of Exengik, overhanging all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated.

LETTER ENVELOPES.—The Worcester Spy says that Dr. Hawes, of that city, has invented a machine for making letter envelopes, which is self-feeding, and requires very little attention. Three of these machines now turn off thirty-six thousand envelopes a day, and others are being built, and will soon be in readiness, when the inventor will be able to fill a contract which he has made, to furnish 120,000 envelopes a day. The paper is taken, after being cut in the usual manner, and passed through the machine, which delivers the envelopes in counted packages of 25, needing no further care on the part of the machine-tender than to put a slip of paper round the package, and place them in baskets ready for market.

THE SHOE BUSINESS, so important a one to Massachusetts, continues quite flourishing—but it is said the Lynn dealers are somewhat alarmed at the attempts now in progress to commence the business in the Southern cities. Master workmen from this section, have, in several instances, been hired lately, to go there to engage in the business—receiving good wages and good encouragement from Southern gentlemen who have been here to engage them. The Lynn abolitionists continued, at the last advices, to wear cotton shirts and sleep between cotton sheets—considering them none the worse from the fact that the material is the product of slave labor.

Lancet Courier.

THE "ATLANTIC" STEAMER.—This fine vessel, whose machinery, it will be remembered, got damaged on her voyage from Liverpool in January, has been removed within the last few days into the Huskisson Graving-dock, where she is now dry. She has been minutely inspected by a number of scientific persons well versed in ship-building, all of whom report her to be in a most perfect and satisfactory state. Notwithstanding the fearful weather she experienced, her copper is as smooth throughout as the day it was put on; a close examination does not discover even a wrinkle, much less any signs of straining, in any part of her huge but beautifully symmetrical structure.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

AT THE SUPREME COURT, held in Providence on Tuesday, April 22d, the case of *State vs. Ann Sullivan* was taken up. Indictment for an assault with intent to kill. Upon the appearance in Court of the person upon whom the assault was committed, before the commencement of the trial, the prisoner became so excited and gave utterance to such expressions of fury and hatred, that the Court concluded to postpone her trial, and place her in the custody of Dr. Ray, of the Butler Hospital, for a short time, to ascertain whether or not she is in a fit state of mind to be placed on trial.

GEORGIA LUMBER appears to be a valuable article of export. A ship has just been chartered there to take 400,000 feet to Cadiz, and over a million more have been ordered for the same destination. This is a portion of the lumber recently purchased in this country for the Spanish Government. It is for use in the Spanish Navy Yards and Arsenals.

MESSRS. NORRIS AND COOKE are erecting a large building on Franklin street between High and Wood streets, for the purpose of manufacturing Oakum by steam, and other purposes. When the establishment is put into operation, we shall give a description of the articles manufactured, the dimensions of the building, &c.

Bristol Phenix.

THE mint at Philadelphia has not only redeemed all its certificates issued for deposits of bullion, but has more than two millions of its bullion fund in coin, ready for the prompt payment of any new deposits. It will also be prepared, in a very short time, to commence the issue of the new three cent coin.

## THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

### NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1851.

REPORTS are flying to and fro, of another invasion of Cuba being planned, and soon to be carried into operation. One day we have it from a southern port, and are assured that preparations are making for an embarkation; the projectors only waiting the auspicious moment, to lead the restless spirits they command, to "deeds of daring." Again we get intelligence from Havana, that an attack on Puerto Principe is expected; to prevent which, troops have been mustered, and are now kept in readiness for any emergency.

Whatever may come of this, we are left no room to doubt, that in substance, the rumors of a projected conquest are correct, and that a number have been found so foolhardy as to enlist in this Quixotic expedition.

At the time Lopez gathered the band, with which he made his memorable descent on the easily-to-be-captured Cubans, little difficulty was found in raising a ruffian horde; for large numbers of volunteers, recently returned from Mexico, were prowling about the country, ripe for any mischief that could be hatched for them. But when they were routed—swept out of Cardenas and barely escaped capture before landing in Key West—there were good reasons for supposing that no further attempt would be made in that quarter—that those engaged in a cause so disreputable, had had enough of gunpowder, and through their inglorious retreat had dampened the ardor of all other would-be champions of liberty. But this is not so, for a renewed denunciation of Spanish oppression, an appeal to American patriotism and a call for aid in the emancipation of the Cubans, is responded to (if we are to credit the friends of the cause) by thousands, who unhesitatingly place themselves in hands of a few interested persons, to be sent on any wild goose chase they may plan.

It is said, the great body of the people are affected and bitterly opposed to the present government, and that they are grievously taxed and despoiled of all but the soil, which they are forced to cultivate for the support of their Spanish masters. This we do not believe. They may be heavily taxed, for the revenue of the Island supports nearly the whole Spanish government, and they doubtless desire to take part in framing the laws by which they are governed; but that they are disloyal we see no evidence, the contrary being shown in their flying to arms to repulse Lopez, and in their expressed determination to oppose all encroachments. That there are malcontents among them, who are ready to subscribe any amount within their means to spread a revolutionary spirit, is equally clear; but this does not prove that the body of the people are disaffected or ready for a change. Nor are we left room to doubt that satisfactory evidence of their loyalty will be given all who attempt to meddle with their affairs.

The invading army, according to the highest estimates, numbers three thousand, with two pieces of cannon and a supply of small arms.—Thus equipped, and having eluded all the American, French, English and Cuban steamers on the coast, they are to land and dare to mortal combat, not only the twenty-five thousand regular troops, but also the seventy thousand veterans residing on the Island, and all the inhabitants who acknowledge the Home Government. The only assistance they may look for on the day of battle, will be at the hands of the few advocates of annexation. Who cannot foresee the result of such temerity!

The friends of reform may cry aloud for a change and lament the oppression of the people. But facts are stubborn things, and the truth, when allowed to appear, shows conclusively that Cuba, with all the load she is compelled to bear, has constantly grown in importance and wealth. Her influence, great as it is, could be increased were the Government inclined to relinquish some of the most galling taxes, and if more favor were shown the agriculturists the resources of her interior would soon be developed.

The commerce of the Island has improved rapidly, the exportations having doubled in the last twenty years; and during that time with the exception of two years, 1845—6, when the crops suffered from a severe drought, the increase has been steady. In 1828 the exports amounted to \$13,414,362, and the imports to \$19,534,922.—In 1847 the exports were \$27,998,770 and the imports \$32,389,119.

The agricultural products in 1849, amounted to \$51,372,202; the value of the dairy and domestic animals for the same time \$7,819,260, making a total of \$59,791,462, or nearly one half the exports from the United States for that year. The resources of the Island, from customs revenue and internal taxes, is fairly stated at \$13,000,000. The increase for the last five years has been 25 per cent.; the imports and exports having increased in the same ratio.

In 1849 the United States received from Havana alone, 63,208 boxes of sugar; 2,004,375 pounds of coffee; 32,623 hogsheads of molasses; 22,826 pounds of wax; 520 pipes of aquadente; 142,396 pounds of tobacco, and 67,293,000 cigars. Equal to one-sixth of the coffee exported, nearly the whole of the molasses, one-tenth of the sugar and one-half of the cigars. To which must be added the imports from Matanzas and other ports. The crop for that year was, 1,274,811 boxes of sugar; 9,309,506 pounds of tobacco; and 244,812,000 cigars.

The Island is now intersected by eight railroads and branches, and two others are in progress of construction. With such improvements the expense and labor of getting produce to market will be greatly reduced, and if all obstacles to the advancement of agriculture, industry and commerce were removed, Cuba might shortly supply the world with sugar, leaving the coffee trade (which has fallen into decay, especially in the western department) to Brazil, the country from which we draw our principal supply.

SINCE the destruction of Minot's light house, and the entire failure of the "screw pile" in that exposed situation, it has been found necessary to prepare a light ship, to be anchored outside the ledge until some steps can be taken for the erection of a building similar in character to the Eddystone Light. An edifice of that description will not cost much less than two hundred thousand dollars; but when once constructed it will withstand the terrible fury of the wind and sea, which is more than can be expected of any building composed wholly of wood and iron.



By recent arrivals we have still further news from California; all of which is of a highly interesting nature. There has been a severe fire in Nevada City, by which no less than a million of dollars were lost, and a large number of the inhabitants turned homeless into the streets. Lynching is still practiced; many revolting accounts of which are given in the San Francisco papers. Those who adopt this summary mode of dealing justice, say it is the only way in which the depredations of horse thieves can be checked. The Legislature has been at work and have done good service. The Common School system met with general favor, the sale of lottery tickets prohibited, and other equally important measures were received and passed. The Indians on the frontier, continue their petty warfare, harassing the miners and traders, and capturing all animals that wander from the settlements. The labor at the mines are prosecuted with vigor, and the returns are correspondingly great. The United States Assayers Office is in operation, and there is no lack of dust deposited to be converted into coin. Little rain has fallen this winter; for the want of which the crops must suffer. Those, however, who are acquainted with the climate, rely on copious showers during the summer.

Nor a little excitement was manifested in Boston at the refusal of the Mayor and Aldermen of that city to permit Mr. Webster to address his friends in Faneuil Hall. The complaints have been very general in Massachusetts, and have not been without an echo in other quarters. The reason given for refusing the use of the Cradle of Liberty to the champion of the Constitution is, that "in view of the recent action of the Board upon other similar applications, and of the present excited state of the public mind, it is inexpedient to grant the use of the Hall."

Thus, because a few disturbers of the public peace seek to disgrace it and the country by plotting treason within its sacred walls, the use of it must be denied to all, even if the applicants are seeking to do away with the bitter feelings now existing, and are advocates for, and only for, law and order.

Since writing the above, we learn that at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Aldermen, it was "Resolved, that this Board concur with the Common Council in raising a joint committee to tender to the Hon. Daniel Webster in the name of the City Council, an invitation to meet and address his fellow citizens at such time as he may select, and that the use of Faneuil Hall be granted for the above purpose."

We see it stated in *Wilmer & Smith's European Times*, that a systematic cultivation of cotton is to be undertaken on the Island of Trinidad. The subject has received the attention of the manufacturers and merchants of Manchester; and at the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce in that town, a trial will be made this season on a large scale. An experiment was made last summer, and was so far successful as to lead capitalists to enter freely into the speculation. A model farm will be purchased and placed under the care of Mr. Walkinshaw, (the first person who tried the raising of cotton on that island) and if at the end of a year there is a prospect of successfully cultivating the staple, in that quarter, the government will be petitioned to appropriate some of the crown lands to the use of the Company.

A band of robbers, incendiaries, horse thieves, and the like, numbering thirty three, have been arrested in Detroit and held for trial. Among the number are three Justices of the Peace, five Physicians, one Judge and four Constables of the town of Leoni, and not an officer of that place but is said to be implicated. A man employed by the Central Railroad Company, gained the confidence of the band, and as soon as he learned the names of the ruffians and their plans for the future, divulged the secret.

The Mormons are making converts in Europe and shipping them to this country, en route to the Great Salt Lake. In England no small number have been brought over to the faith, and in France disciples were not wanting. They have landed at the different ports connected with Liverpool and Havre; New Orleans, however, receiving the largest share, as being nearer the "haven where they would be."

The time is not far distant when we shall be in connexion, through steamers, with all the principal ports of Europe. Every season presents some new prospect, to which a ready response is made. The last offered is now circulated in Germany, for a line of steamers between Rotterdam and the United States. The proposed capital is fixed at 1,200,000 guilders.

The Board of Commissioners on Mexican Claims, closed their labors at Washington on the 16th. They have awarded \$3,203,523, leaving a surplus of \$16,577. The largest claim allowed was in favor of Lewis S. Hargous, for \$330,682 29. The awards, which are to be paid in specie, were generally for small amounts.

On Saturday last, the steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, arrived at New York from Liverpool in the unprecedented short time of nine days and twenty hours. We look for the time when the trip can be made, via Galway, in a week. The news brought by the Pacific will be found under its appropriate head.

We learn from the *Literary Echo*,—a well conducted paper, recently started in Western—that a fire occurred in that town on Wednesday, which entirely destroyed a building belonging to Geo. D. Cross, Esq., and occupied by Mr. Billings as a tannery. The latter was fully insured.

We are indebted to Hon. A. C. Greene for a copy of the Annual Message and accompanying documents for 1850—51, with thirty-eight lithographed views of the scenery on the route to Oregon, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The estimated loss in Boston and its vicinity from the effects of the late storm, is \$1,000,000. The loss in New York is supposed to be about \$100,000.

GLEASON'S DRAWING ROOM COMPANION, the most elegant illustrated paper ever published in the United States, has become so popular and the call for back numbers so great, that it has been impossible to supply the demand, although the issue commenced with 25,000. That all may be supplied, the publisher has decided to commence anew, enlarging the paper and giving more than double the number of engravings. The new paper will commence with an edition of 40,000.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERCURY:—  
The present aspect of affairs in California is calculated to excite mixed feelings of pain and exultation in the breast of a thoughtful observer. The State has unquestionably fallen in Public estimation, and lost much of the commanding influence, in mercantile matters, of its name. This, however, is not an unlooked for event, nor was it difficult to foresee. It could in a great measure have been avoided, had shippers from the Atlantic Ports exercised their usual sagacity in selecting cargoes for that distant market.

The first emigrants to California possessed the requisite energy and power of endurance for the successful formation of a new State; but they lacked the characteristics so essential to the success of the merchant. Upon an auferous soil it was not a difficult task to dispose of a limited quantity of merchandise on terms, which necessity alone rendered admissible. When an immense fleet discharged its inexhaustible freights upon the beach of San Francisco, the reverse was experienced. Those who were merchants from the mere accident of having goods in their possession sunk beneath the organized competition that gathered speedily in the country, entailing ruin and disaster upon all connected with them.

By reason of the entire absence of most of the necessities of life, goods of any kind and quality commanded, soon after the discovery of gold, prices without a parallel in trade. As soon as intelligence of such a remarkable state of things reached the United States, goods, that were unsalable and that had remained neglected for months, were shipped to California, invoiced at high rates, with the unreasonable expectation of realizing the same advance obtained in that market on new and desirable goods. But the population of California, to a great extent is composed of men from our midst; men capable of distinguishing the good, from indifferent articles offered them.

Where a market is overstocked with every article, both of necessity and luxury, it is not difficult to account for short returns, independent of fictitious charges added to high rates of Commission.

The sudden fluctuations in the market has heretofore prevented the merchant from operating with an assurance of success. Such, doubtless will continue to be the case, until the actual demand and consumption of the country, is in truth, arrived at, and shippers govern themselves accordingly.

We would not undervalue the resources of California; on the contrary, we take pride in her astonishing growth and the untiring energies of her citizens. Her extensive and extended commerce, her coasting trade and fleet of ocean and river steamers, challenge the admiration of the world.

And though the metallic and mineral wealth of California is undoubtedly great, we are inclined to believe that the yield of her gold mines have been greatly exaggerated, and that the estimate has exceeded, by at least one third, the actual amount.

Large amounts of gold dust have been shipped from San Francisco; but how many lives have been sacrificed, and what toil has been endured to rob the soil of its hidden treasure! Who has paused to count the cost, and who realizes the fact, that with all her great display of prosperity the miners of California, as a body, have never yet dug sufficient to pay their expenses.

The wages of labor are higher in California than in this portion of the Union; but individual expenses are greater in proportion, and though a man earns daily more money, he is, with few exceptions in no better condition than at home. And where a question is raised in regard to personal safety, good morals and domestic happiness, the recent doings in different parts of California precludes the necessity of argument and confirms our idea of the stability and perfection of our own laws.

While we regret the embarrassments that now retard the progress of California, we cannot but look back with pleasure upon her vigorous growth. Nor can we refrain from applauding that spirit of enterprise, which throwing the shores bids an immense fleet fold its snow-white wings in security upon the bosom of a spacious bay, and breaking the quiet stillness of solitude with the loud song of the mariner, and the quick, sharp reverberations of the artisan's hammer.

A FAMINE IN IRELAND, by Mrs. Nicholson, is a narrative of the scenes and sufferings witnessed during the famine of 1847-8-9. Mrs. Nicholson, after her first tour through Ireland, was furnished with funds and provisions by the humane in this country, and sent on a mission of mercy to the starving millions of Irish. In the volume before us we have an account of all she endured and the scenes of misery constantly presented to her view. Starvation and horrid deaths were witnessed at every turn. Disgusting food and diseases most foul and loathsome, fast hurried the living skeletons from a filthy cabin to a shallow grave. We read the tale of woe and wonder at the self-sacrificing benevolence and force of character displayed by the authoress during that calamitous season. For sale by HAMMETT.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The April number of L. Scott & Co's reprint of this valuable work, has been received. It presents a great variety of exceedingly interesting matter. The most prominent articles are—Modern State Trials, part IV, which is devoted to the extraordinary trial of Alexander Humphreys, for forgery; My Novel, part VIII: Michael Angelo and the Friar: The Peaceful Lieutenant and his friends.—Latter Days of the Free Trade Ministry, &c. &c. TILLEY is the agent.

TOM RACQUET AND HIS THREE MAIDEN AUNTS, published by Long & Brother, 43 Ann street, New York. A work full of rare wit and humor, and one in which a lively interest is kept up throughout. The *Athenaeum*, in speaking of this work says:—"That peculiar vein of fun, drollery, and pathos, which is so difficult of attainment, and so fascinating when attained, has been developed by our author with rare perfection." Of the illustrations it is enough to say they are by Cruikshanks.

THE LIVING AGE, Nos. 362, 363, have been received. The first contains—Jewish life in Central Europe, in which much light is thrown on the habits, manners and customs of this remarkable people. In the latter will be found—Ancient and Modern Eloquence; Rovings in the Pacific; Convict Transportation to be given up; Robert Southey &c. &c.

Brighton Market, Thursday last, 1851.  
At Market 750 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 30 pairs Working Oxen, 80 Cows and Calves, 1100 Sheep and Lambs, and 3500 Swine.  
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Extra \$7; first quality, \$6.50; 2d \$6; 3d \$5.50; 4th \$5.  
Working Oxen.—\$89, 93, 95, 100, 110 a 115.  
Cows and Calves.—20 24, 26, 30, 31, 35 a 40.  
Sheep and Lambs.—\$3, 350 a 4. One extra lot of 11 sold for \$10 each.  
Swine.—A 6 for choice lots; ordinary 5 a 6. Retail 6 a 7 c; fat hogs 6 a c.  
Remarks.—Notwithstanding there is a good supply of Beef, good Cattle are high. For ordinary Cattle market not quite as brisk as last week.

PASSENGER in the bark Croton at New Bedford, from Honolulu, Capt. James Price, of this town.

Married.  
In this town, Saturday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Brewer, Mr. JAMES E. ASH to Miss MARY A. McGEHEE, all of this place.  
In this town, Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. CHARLES HUDSON to Miss MARGARET PATTERSON, all of this place.  
In this town, Tuesday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Swinerton, Mr. IRA ELDIDGE to Miss SARAH H., eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Oman, all of this place.  
In Providence, 29th inst., Mr. STURGEON DAVIS, of that city, and Miss MARY K., only daughter of the late Capt. Daniel B. Barris, of Warren; 21st, Mr. PARDON M. BOWEN, of Stockton, Cal., to Miss FRANCIS ALMENA, daughter of Mr. Wheeler M. Blanding, of P.

DIED.  
In this town, 18th inst., FRANCES OLEVIA, daughter of Mr. John Easton, aged 7 years and 7 months.  
In this town, 22d inst., Mrs. HANNAH, wife of Mr. Benjamin Gardner.  
In Middletown, 16th inst., MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Mr. George C. Kaull, aged 3 years; 18th, Mrs. MERITABLE, widow of the late Samuel Manchester, in the 79th year of her age.  
In Portsmouth, 22d inst., Miss MARGARET, daughter of the late Augustus Johnston, Esq., of this town, in the 76th year of her age.  
In Little Compton, suddenly, 21st inst., Mr. EZRA COE, in the 64th year of his age, brother of Mr. Adam S. Coe, of this town; 18th inst., Mrs. SARAH B., wife of Mr. David D. Hammond.  
On the 3d inst., at the residence of his son, in Union County, Indiana, JOSEPH PADDAK, formerly of Nantucket, in the 92d year of his age, (father of Capt. Joseph Paddock, of this town.) A member of the Friends Society. He was one of those, of whom few now remain, who were incarcerated in the course of the Revolution on board the notorious prison ship "Jersey," at New York.  
In Providence, 18th inst., JOSEPH FRANKLIN, son of Mr. Joseph P. Holmes, aged 22 years; HENRY WEAVER, son of the late Mr. Joshua Weaver, aged 32 years; 22d, Mr. JAMES GRAYSON, aged 43 years; 23d, MARGARET ROSS, daughter of Mr. James Draper, aged 5 years.  
In Warwick, 18th inst., Mr. THOMAS LOCKWOOD, aged 51 years.  
In Phenix Village, 24th inst., Mrs. WELTHIA C., wife of Mr. Wm. B. Spencer, aged 37 years.

MARINE MEMORANDA.  
The Br. brig Paragon, Brinley, for Boston, which arrived in our harbor Tuesday last, sailed from Cork with 90 passengers, Feb. 28th; has been ashore on Monocoy point, and leaks 4000 strokes per hour. She will be taken on the railways for repairs.  
Cld at New Orleans, 14th inst., ship Wm. Sprague, Chase, for Liverpool with 1926 bales cotton.  
Adv at Liverpool, 11th inst., ship Wisconsin, Mumford, for New York 13th.  
At Toledo, Jan. 21st, bark Heeper, Slocum, 400 up oil, fitting for another cruise.  
Arr at Boston, 29th inst., brig Sam'l Brown, Baker, in Philadelphia.  
Arr at Havana 12th inst., brig Cardiff, Melville; R. B. Lawton, Gardner; and schr Fakir, Gardner, for Savannah; brig Confidence, Babcock, in Sierra Morena.  
Spoke 1st inst., off Galveston, brig Callender, Taylor, for New York.  
Cld in Havana, 8th inst., brig John Balch, Melville, for Cabañas, to load for Charleston.  
At Cardenas, 10th inst., bark Martha Anna, Messer, and brig Random, Burdick, for this port.  
Lgd at Havana, 12th inst., brig Annawan, Almy, for Wilmington.  
Cld at Boston, 21st inst., schr George Engle, Dorr, for Norfolk.  
Cld at Philadelphia, 23d inst., Schr. W. P. Corbitt, for this port.  
At Byrnes Creek, 16 miles in Mobile, 6th inst., schr S. Belden, Hopkins, ldg. with lumber for Matagorda, Texas.

BOUND TO PELL'S SALOON.  
169 THAMES STREET.  
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully announce that he is now prepared to serve up Oysters in all the various styles, at short notice, also Steaks, Ham and Eggs, Lobsters, &c. A supply of New York and Providence Oysters constantly on hand. Hotels and families supplied at short notice by the gallon or quart.  
April 26, 1851. GEORGE PELL.

FIELD SEEDS.  
(LOVER, Timothy, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Ray Grass, White Clover, Oat Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, choice kinds; early and late Peas, Beans, &c., by the package, for sale by L. S. HOYT, 55 Water st., April 25.—L. S. HOYT, New York.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 21, 1851.  
UPON the petition of Elizabeth M. Engs, guardian of the person and estate of MARY M. ENGS, minor, daughter of George Engs, late of Newport, dec'd, praying for the reasons therein mentioned, for authority and license to sell said minor's interest in the Penrose estate in said Newport, so called, being one undivided fourth part thereof, at public or private sale, and to invest the proceeds thereof, in some productive stocks for the benefit of her said ward, under the advice and direction of said Court.  
The same is read, received and referred for consideration, to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Clerk's office in said Newport, on Monday, the 19th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is ordered to be given of the pendency and prayer of said petition, for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested, may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.  
April 26. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 14, 1851.  
AN INSTRUMENT in writing dated March 1st 1851, with a codicil thereto of the same date, purporting to be the last will and Testament and codicil of MARIA MUMFORD or MARY MUMFORD, late of Newport, single woman dec'd, was presented by the Executors therein named, for Probate, and for letters testamentary to issue thereon.  
The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.  
April 19. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, April 14, 1851.  
JOHN CHURCH Administrator on Estate of CHARLES WOOD, makes application for a settlement of his third and final account on said estate, and a discharge from his trust as Administrator aforesaid.  
On the foregoing, it is ordered that the settlement of said account and a discharge as aforesaid be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the office of the Clerk of this Court in said Little Compton, on Monday, the 12th day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and that public notice of the same be given by publishing a copy of said application and order of notice thereon in the *Newport Mercury* for three successive weeks that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.  
April 19. OTIS WILBOR, Prob. Clerk.

CAMPENE FLUID AND PINE OIL.—A prime article manufactured by ourselves, and warranted to be of superior quality, as now sold. Also, Cans, Wickings, Smoking Tubes, &c. Also, all kinds of Lamps, for burning the above article, may be obtained at reduced prices, at the store of H. H. YOUNG.

NEW DRESS GOODS, AT JAMES HAMMOND'S.  
PLAIN and Fancy Colored Barges; Barge Mouseline De Laine; Foulard and Canton Silks; Striped, Plaid, and Figured French Silks; French Printed Jaconets; Mouseline De Laines and Poplins; Lawns and Lustres; Gingham and Chambrays, &c. &c. &c.

NEW BONNETS, Spring Style.  
ONE CASE more of the latest Spring Style is just received at JAMES HAMMOND'S.  
ANOTHER lot of Rushton Clarke & Co's, celebrated Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, just received from the proprietors, warranted genuine, at C. G. C. HAZARD'S, Next north of Post Office.

NEW DRESS SILKS, AT J. H. HAMMETT'S.  
GROCEIRIES.—A good assortment of every variety, and at the lowest prices, just received and for sale at YOUNG'S.

B. H. TISDALE & SON, 138 THAMES STREET.  
INVITE public attention to their new supply of rich and elegant Jewellery of the prominent Spring styles, among which are, Clusters, Scroll, Cameos and Solid Gold Pins; Basket, Hoop, Pendant and Jenny Lind Ear Rings; Finger Rings; Gold Cuff Pins, a variety of patterns; Belt Slides; new and beautiful styles of Guards, Vest and Fol Chais, with many articles of like quality and style rendering our assortment superior to any before offered. The prices are as low as are demanded for inferior goods.

W. C. COZZENS & CO.  
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING and on Monday, from New York, a large and beautiful stock of Spring goods, embracing all the desirable and fashionable articles of the Season and at prices worthy the attention of purchasers.

BOSTON MORNING JOURNAL.—The Subscriber will commence receiving the above paper on Monday next. Price 2 cents per copy. April 26. B. J. TILLEY.

LADY WILLOUGHBY or passages from the diary of a Wife and Mother in the seventeenth century, a new edition at C. E. HAMMETT, Jr's.

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PLAIN and Fancy Colored Barges; Barge Mouseline De Laine; Foulard and Canton Silks; Striped, Plaid, and Figured French Silks; French Printed Jaconets; Mouseline De Laines and Poplins; Lawns and Lustres; Gingham and Chambrays, &c. &c. &c.

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Graham's, Graham's, Saitain's, and Peterson's MAGAZINES for May, for sale at C. E. HAMMETT, Jr's.

RYAN'S Pulmonary Waters, a new article for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, at C. G. C. HAZARD'S.

TABLE COVERS, CARPETS, COUNTERPAINS AND BLANKETS, CLEANSED.  
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he will cleanse in the best manner, at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, at his mill in the Glen, Carpets, Counterpains, Blankets, Table Covers, &c. &c. Persons in Newport wishing his services as above may leave their articles at the Store of EDWARD STANHOPE, in Broad street, or JOHN AITMAN'S, in Spring street; or by leaving their address, articles will be taken at their dwellings, and returned to them when finished. All favors thankfully received.  
THOMAS GOULD, Portsmouth, April 19, 1850—6m.

Newport Exchange Bank.  
A MEETING of the stockholders of the Bank will be held at their Banking room on Monday, May 6, 1851, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and for transacting any other business that may legally come before them. A dividend has been declared, payable on and after May 6th.  
April 19—3s. JOHN STERNE, Cashier.

NEW TEAS, AT REDUCED PRICES.  
Just arrived from Canton per ship Esther May.

500 PACKAGES fresh Black and Green Teas, just received from Canton, which comprise a very large stock and great variety of choice NEW TEAS, consisting in part as follows:—  
Extra Fine English Breakfast; Extra Fine Company; Brisk Fragrant; Curious Oolong; Extra Choice Fragrant; Fine Oolong; Choice Flowery Leaf; Ning-long; Congo, &c. &c.  
With assorted GREEN TEAS, IMPERIAL, HYNON, YOUNG HYNON, GUNPOWDER, &c. &c. These Teas are all of the New Crop and have been selected with great care, especially for our trade, which offers superior inducements to purchasers, as they will be sold at wholesale and retail at unusually low prices. Call at the store of NEWTON BROTHERS, 186 & 188 Thames st. April 19.

Murray House.  
THE above establishment, having been improved and furnished more extensively, is now ready for the reception of permanent or transient boarders; and no exertion of the subscriber, who has resumed its management, will be wanting to make it as desirable as heretofore.  
April 12—3m. MARGARET MURRAY.

FEW PIECES of Poplin with a good assortment of other dress goods, for sale at April 19. CHAS. W. TURNER'S.

WHALE AND ELEPHANT OIL.—A prime article, at a low price, at YOUNG'S.

THE GIRLHOOD OF SHAKESPEARE'S HELOISES. No. 1 Portia; No. 2 The Thane's Daughter; No. 3 Helena, by Mary Cowden Clarke. For sale at CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr's.

SMALL FIGURED and Palm Leaf Shawls. A new lot just received at April 19. CHAS. W. TURNER'S.

ILK, Gingham and Cambric Umbrellas at April 19. J. H. HAMMETT'S.

DRIED APPLES.—16 lbs. for a dollar at April 19. YOUNG'S.

FLUTED RIBBONS for trimming dresses, for sale at CHAS. W. TURNER'S.

Tea! Tea!! Tea!!!  
If you want a good article at a low price, give us a call. H. H. YOUNG.

FANCY DRESS SILKS, at J. H. HAMMETT'S.

GROCEIRIES.—A good assortment of every variety, and at the lowest prices, just received and for sale at YOUNG'S.

FIRST SPRING SUPPLY, OF Fresh Groceries, JUST RECEIVED.  
Newton Brothers, Offer at Wholesale and Retail.  
The following fresh lot of Groceries, just received per ship Itieri.

500 packages choice New Teas.  
40 Bbls New Orleans Molasses.  
25 do Loaf and Refined Sugar.  
30 Boxes Brown Havana Sugar.  
15 Bags Rio and Java Coffee.  
12 Boxes Ground Coffee.  
100 Bbls Superfine and Extra Flour.  
200 Bags Hecker's Family Flour.  
12 Bbls Mass Pork.  
20 Tubs Leaf Lard.  
10 Casks Extra Cured Hams.  
20 Tierces Rice.  
60 Boxes Extra and No 1 Soap.  
25 do Pearl Blue and White Starch.  
20 Kegs Extra Salsolates.  
15 Boxes Chocolate and Cocoa.  
25 Cases English and American Mustard.  
10 Baskets Olive Oil.  
8 Boxes Pepper Sauce.  
60 Boxes Bunch and Layer Raisins.  
3000 lbs Dried Apples.  
100 Boxes Figs.  
25 do Oranges and Lemons.  
5 do Citron.  
20 Kegs Pure Ground Ginger.  
25 do do do Spices.  
100 Mass Cassia.  
5 Cases Whole and Ground Mace.  
5 do Pine No 1 Nutmegs.  
10 Bags Cloves and Pepper.  
15 Boxes Lemon Syrup.  
10 Cases Macaroni and Vermacelli.  
15 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.  
8 Bbls Smoking Tobacco.  
5 Cases Chewing Tobacco.  
20 Jars Maccoboy Snuff.  
3 Bbls Scotch Snuff.  
15 Doz Painted water Pails.  
12 Bundles Brooms.  
25 Bbls Crackers and Pilot Bread.  
10 Boxes Olives and Capres.  
12 Cases Pickles and English Sauce.  
15 Baskets Champagne.  
20 Thousand Best Havana Segars.  
10 Casks Scotch Ale and London Porter.  
25 Bbls Elder Vinegar.  
An extensive stock of pure Liqueurs and choice Wines, Also—Ground Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, Cocoa's Langsams, Cream Of Tartar, Sugar Carb Soda, Salada, Alum, Epsom Salts, Cotton Twine, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, &c. April 19.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY.  
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the store corner of Spring and Town streets, lately occupied by John Irish, where he intends to carry on the Saddle, Harness and Trunk business in all its varieties and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of articles usually kept in such an establishment, consisting in part of Trunks, Valises, Whips, Curry Combs, and Brushes, Chamois Skins, Dusters, &c. &c. All articles in his line made to order, at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited, and all orders thankfully and faithfully attended to.

FRANCIS STANHOPE, N.B. Repairing attended to with despatch. April 12—6m.

NEW SPRING GOODS.  
At 106 Thames Street.  
LANGLEY & NORMAN have just received a large assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS, which they offer at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing.  
April 5, 1851.

What to Let  
THE WHARF known as Champin's Wharf will be let and possession given immediately. Apply at THIS OFFICE.  
April 5, 1851.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 14, 1851.  
GIRGIS G. PERRY, Esq., Administrator, with will annexed, on the estate of HON. WILLIAM HUNTER, late of Newport deceased, presents his first account on said estate for allowance, the same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's Office on Monday the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.  
April 19. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 14, 1851.  
ALEXANDER M. MCGREGOR, Administrator on the estate of HENRY MCGOWAN, late of Newport, dec'd, intestate, presents his first account on said estate for allowance, and for an order to be made and passed, for the administrator to pay and distribute the balance of said account to and among the heirs at law of said Henry McGowan.  
The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.  
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THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he will cleanse in the best manner, at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, at his mill in the Glen, Carpets, Counterpains, Blankets, Table Covers, &c. &c. Persons in Newport wishing his services as above may leave their articles at the Store of EDWARD STANHOPE, in Broad street, or JOHN AITMAN'S, in Spring street; or by leaving their address, articles will be taken at their dwellings, and returned to them when finished. All favors thankfully received.  
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500 PACKAGES fresh Black and Green Teas, just received from Canton, which comprise a very large stock and great variety of choice NEW TEAS, consisting in part as follows:—  
Extra Fine English Breakfast; Extra Fine Company; Brisk Fragrant; Curious Oolong; Extra Choice Fragrant; Fine Oolong; Choice Flowery Leaf; Ning-long; Congo, &c. &c.  
With assorted GREEN TEAS, IMPERIAL, HYNON, YOUNG HYNON, GUNPOWDER, &c. &c. These Teas are all of the New Crop and have been selected with great care, especially for our trade, which offers superior



**Laws of Rhode Island.**  
**STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.**  
*In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1851.*

**AN ACT to cede the jurisdiction of certain lands to the United States.**  
Whereas the Congress of the United States has passed an act to erect a light house at Sandy Point, on the island of Providence, and has appropriated a sum of money therefor:  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:  
Section 1. The jurisdiction of any land not exceeding five acres, on the island of Providence, in the town of Portsmouth, which may be purchased by the United States, on which to erect said light house, is hereby granted to said United States: *Provided, nevertheless,* that all civil and criminal processes, issued under the authority of this State, or any officer thereof, may be recovered on said land, or in said light house or tenements, which shall be built there, in the same way and manner as if the jurisdiction had not been ceded as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the owner or owners of land on the said island of Providence to sell and dispose of to the President of the United States so much land, not exceeding five acres, as shall be necessary for the erection of said light house, and to execute a deed or deeds thereof, in due form of law. And if the owner or owners of said land shall not agree with the person or persons who may be appointed by the President of the United States to purchase said lands, on the value thereof, then and in such case his Excellency the Governor is hereby empowered to appraise the said lands, and upon payment of the value thereof at such appraisement, or upon the tender thereof being refused, the fee and property of such lands shall vest in the United States.

True copy—witness,  
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y

**AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled an act to provide for the education of the indigent blind and indigent deaf mutes in this State.**  
*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*  
Section 1. The act of which this is an amendment, is so far altered as that the sum of two thousand dollars instead of fifteen hundred dollars, shall be annually appropriated; and the provisions of said act shall be extended to and include such idiot and imbecile pupils as may be placed at institutions now established, or that may be established for the education and improvement of idiots as the commissioner appointed by law to distribute the funds shall approve.

Sec. 2. So much of the act of which this is an amendment as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

True copy—witness,  
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y

**AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled an act dividing the town of Providence, and incorporating the smaller part thereof into a township to be distinguished by the name of Cranston.**  
*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*  
Section 1. That the boundaries of the town of Cranston be changed, as follows: beginning on the shore of the Providence river at the point where the line which divides Providence from Cranston, on the east now begins and continuing said line in an easterly direction to the channel of the said Providence river; thence, following said channel southerly, down said river, until it reaches a point opposite the line which divides said Cranston from the town of Warwick; thence on a straight line, westerly, till it meet said boundary line between said towns of Cranston and Warwick.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

True copy of a bill pending in the House of Representatives January, A. D. 1851, and continued to the next (May) session—witness,  
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y

**REMEMBER WHAT YOU READ.**  
**MORE LIGHT!**  
**NO HUMBLED!**  
**PHILIP RIDER.**  
DEALER IN PORTABLE BURNING FLUID, PATENT AND  
**Pine Oil,**  
and manufacturer of double distilled  
**SAFETY CAMPHENE,**  
AND AGENT FOR THE  
**BOSTON LAMP DEPOT,**  
Where lamps of every description can be supplied at the shortest notice.  
171 Thames street, Newport, R. I.

Camphene hanging lamps, Parlor fluid lamps, Night Lamps, Lantern lamps, Oil lamps, altered to burn Patent Oil or Fluid. Fluid hanging lamps, Glass hand lamps, for Oil or Fluid, Patent filling cans, Chimneys, Wicking, Lamp repair, &c.

**THE LADIES' DELIGHT.**  
GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR AND MONEY.  
**PRICES REDUCED.**  
The economy of the Portable Burning Fluid, Patent and Pine Oil, has been tested, and the Ladies one and all come out and say it is the only Genuine article of the kind, that has ever proved successful for a good, steady, clean and cheap light, and to use their own expression, it is an *invaluable treasure* to housekeepers, and one trial will prove its superiority over all other burning compositions. And in order to have the above more commonly used and fully believing the old adage that, the nimble squire is better than the slow shilling, the subscriber has been induced to *reduce the prices* so as to bring it within the reach of every family. Whereby we say again you save your Time, your Labor, and your Money.

N. B. Any person wishing a trial of the above can, by calling at 171 Thames street, be supplied with a lamp trimmed and burning, free of cost.  
PHILIP RIDER,  
March 1, 1851. 171 Thames st., Newport.

**TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.**  
**FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.**  
**MOULTON & CO.,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**JOHN FALCONER & CO.**  
64 Cedar, and 22 Pine streets, New York.

INVITE Merchants visiting New York City, to their immense stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Their stock is entirely new, and in addition still receive by every Steamer new and elegant styles, confined exclusively to this house, consisting of every variety of dress goods to be found in the FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN markets, and at prices that will defy competition.

CASH BUYERS and MERCHANTS GENERALLY, will do well to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to every section of the country; and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. MOULTON,  
JAMES W. BARKER,  
ZENAS NEWELL.  
New York, March 20, 1851.—6m.

**MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.**  
THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, & Merchandise and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock  
**\$150,000,**  
ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.  
DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.  
William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen Q. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property), per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.  
ALLEN Q. PECK, President.  
Walker Humphrey, Secretary.  
American Insurance Co's. }  
Office, June 9, 1847.

**COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!**  
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a first rate article of Red Ash Stove and Egg Coal, selected with great care from the best Mines in Pennsylvania; which he offers for sale as low as can be bought in town.

ALSO—PICTOU COAL, for Blacksmith's use CHARLES DEVENS,  
On Devens' Wharf, South side of the Bank of Rhode Island. May 23rd.

**Now is the time to get your COAL.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Coal Yard and wharf formerly occupied by Charles Devens, Jr., and shall be happy to supply the old customers of Mr. Devens, as well as the public generally with the best kind of Coal.

WM. G. PECKHAM.  
Newport, Sept. 21, 1850.  
N. B.—A good article of Richmond Coal, for Blacksmith's use, for sale as above.

**CAMPENE.**  
WE would call the attention of consumers, to a superior kind of Campene, which we offer at a low price, from the celebrated manufactory of W. Ingles & Sons; it is perfectly pure, free from sediment and burns without smoke or crusting of wick.

Pine Oil and Burning Fluid of our own manufacture and warranted first-rate, fresh every day.  
B. H. TISDALE & SON  
March 15. 132 Thames St.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
(BOOKING STOVES of all the new patterns, BAY STATE MAY FLOWER, PERFECT UNION, BROWNELL'S COAL STOVES, &c. &c., No. 195 Thames-st.  
WM. BROWNELL.  
September 14, 1850.

**WILLIAM H. BLISS,**  
—DEALER IN—  
RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.  
—MANUFACTURER OF—  
COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE  
At Wholesale and Retail.  
Jan. 12 1850.

**—AGENCY—**  
OF Dr. S. S. Fitch's celebrated Medicines used by him with such distinguished success in the cure of coughs, consumption, catarrh, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Piles, Female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr. S. S. Fitch's Abdominal Supporters. Shoulder Braces, and Inhalant Tubes. Also, lectures on consumption, and the art of preserving Life and health to Old Age, &c.

Dr. Fitch's "Guide Book to Invalids" may be had gratuitously, by calling for it at.  
R. J. TAYLOR'S 107 Thames Street.

**CITIZENS OF NEWPORT AND ITS VICINITY.**  
ATTEND to your interest and learn from this short notice that we have in store, and are constantly having manufactured expressly for our trade, in the best style,  
**OVER COATS & SACKS, DRESS & FROCK COATS,**  
made from Beaver Cloth, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and a variety of other goods.  
**Pantaloon & Vests**  
made from the most desirable goods to be found in the market, for Fall and Winter wear.

**BOY'S CLOTHING,**  
a great variety, and prices much lower than ever before offered by us.

**FURNISHING GOODS,**  
such as plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Suspensers, Gloves &c. &c.

**Under Shirts & Braces,**  
VERY CHEAP.

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, SHAVING SOAPS, PERFUMERY,  
All of which will be sold at prices that **CANNOT BE BEAT.**  
All we ask of you is to give us an opportunity to show the goods, and name the prices.

—AT THE—  
**OREGON CLOTHING STORE**  
Corner of Thames and Franklin Streets.  
J. M. HAMMETT. S. HAMMETT.  
(October 12.)

**EAGLE NURSERY,**  
Cranston, R. I.  
SILAS MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

HAS on hand every variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, GRAPE VINES, Raspberries, Strawberries, Flowering Shrubs, &c. Among them are—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Quince and Plum trees, and the finest Fir and Evergreen trees to be found in the State. Also, Forest and Ornamental Trees of extra size and quality, Flowering Shrubs, Asparagus Roots, Strawberry vines, Roses of all kinds, with a variety of Plants, Shrubs, &c., usually found in a well assorted Nursery. Orders left with Charles N. Tilly, corner of Mill and Division streets, or at H. J. Tilly's Newspaper Depot, Thames street, Newport, will receive immediate attention, and trees packed with great care for transportation.  
March 15—8w.

**SPRING ARRANGEMENT.**  
NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE & BOSTON.  
THE STEAMER  
**PERRY.**  
Capt. Geo. W. WOOLSEY, will commence her regular trips between Newport and Providence, on Monday, March 10th, and will run daily, (Sundays excepted) leaving Newport at 8 o'clock A. M., and Providence at 2 o'clock P. M.  
On and after Tuesday, April 1st, the Perry will connect at Providence, with the 11 o'clock train to and from Boston.

**FARES.**  
Newport to Providence, 75.  
" Boston, \$1.50.  
N. B. Freight taken at the usual low rates.  
March 8, 1851.

**FOR NEW-YORK DIRECT.**  
The steamer EMPIRE STATE Captain BRAYTON, will leave Fall River every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings on the arrival of the steamboat train of cars from Boston for New York, via Newport, leaving Newport at 8 o'clock, and arrive in New York at about 6 o'clock next morning.—Returning, will leave New York at 5 o'clock p. m. The HAYSTACK, Captain Browns, will leave Fall River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday as above, for New York, via Newport, leaving here at about 8 o'clock, and on her return, leaving New York at 5 p. m.  
For further particulars enquire of  
ANTHONY STEWART.

**House to Let.**  
And possession given the 1st day of May next.  
THE estate on High street, long used as a Boarding House, and known as the Narragansett House. It will accommodate about sixty Boarders, and is in the most airy and central situation, and in good order. For further particulars and terms apply at the Traders Bank, to  
BENJ. MUMFORD, Cashier.  
Newport, March 8, 1851.

**TO LET,**  
And possession given immediately.  
THE DWELLING HOUSE situated in Clarke street belonging to Charles B. King, Esq. For terms apply to  
P. P. REMINGTON.  
Sept. 21, 1850.

**TO LET**  
And immediate possession given.  
THE chambers of the house No. 28 situated on Prospect hill street.  
LIKEWISE the chambers of the Slocum house situated on Thames street.  
For information apply to  
Dec. 14 1850.] PETER P. REMINGTON.

**Executor's Notice.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, Executor on the last will and testament of the late  
SOLOMAN CARPENTER, dec., requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to  
JEREMIAH HAZARD, Executor.  
Jamestown, April 5, 1851.

**Guardian's Notice.**  
THE subscriber has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of  
JOSEPH SIMMONS, of said Newport, and has given bond as the law directs, and he hereby notifies the creditors of said Joseph to exhibit their claims within six months, from the date hereof and those persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to  
LEWIS L. SIMMONS.  
March 29, 1851.

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL &c.  
ON Devens' Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak and Maple WOOD, 7000 Danvers BRICK—hard pressed—suitable for sidewalks; 10,000 feet flag and curb STONE. For sale by  
Oct. 27.] CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

**NEW SUPPLY.**  
B. H. TISDALE & SON have just received  
A new and rich assortment of Jewelry, Watches, and Fancy Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. The prices are low, and among the goods are many new and curious Fancy Articles.  
138 Thames st.

**DR. STEPHEN JEWETT'S** celebrated Health Restoring Bitters, Pulmonary Balm, and Strengthening Plaster at  
April 12. R. J. TAYLOR'S.

**For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.**  
**THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM.**  
SAM, having been tested by the experience of thousands for the last 29 years, is recommended by eminent physicians and others, of the highest respectability, as superior to any other preparation.

From the Editor of the Burlington Sentinel, May 17, 1850.—"The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm prepared by REED & CUTLER, of Boston, has become the most popular medicine ever put forth for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumptions. That it is worthy of its high reputation is made sufficiently evident by the immensity of its annual sales. Messrs. Reed & Cutler are above quackery, depending alone upon the intrinsic virtues of their medicinal preparations for their disposal. Hamburg is so plentiful that it gives us real pleasure to offer the trifling and gratuitous tribute of our recommendation to a medicine we know to be of real merit.

An eminent physician writes us,—"I have for some time past been in the habit of prescribing the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm for consumption, asthma, pleurisy, spitting of blood, and coughs or pulmonary affections of every kind; and with confidence recommend it as superior to any other preparation used for the above complaints."

Nov. 1, 1850.—New Certificates, to almost any extent, might be added if deemed necessary; but the proprietors feel that the article has become so universally well known, and its virtues so generally acknowledged by physicians and others, as to make it unnecessary to offer at this time, further proof of the merits of this highly popular article.

**Beware of Counterfeits and IMITATIONS,** such as CARTER'S COMPOUND PULMONARY BALM, AMERICAN PULMONARY BALM, and others, in part bearing the name! Enquire for the article by its whole name, the "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM," and see that it has the written signature of Wm. JON'S CUTLER upon a yellow label, on the blue wrappers. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balm."

Prepared by REED & CUTLER, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, 33 India street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. For particulars and recommendations, see a pamphlet accompanying each bottle. Price 50 cents. For sale in Newport, by R. K. Hazard and H. J. Taylor.  
Nov. 30, 1850.—6m.

**NEW AND ELEGANT DRY GOODS,**  
APRIL 5, 1851.  
**W. M. C. COZZEYS & CO.**  
HAVE opened within the last few days their Spring Stock of New and desirable Goods, adapted to the present season—embracing almost every article ever expected to be found in a Dry Goods Store, and for sale at low prices as can be purchased, either at home or abroad. Among them are, Rich Dress Silks; Real Silk & Linen Poplins; French Prints & Muslins; Beautiful styles of Summer Lawns; Cashmere Shawls; Bergeries de Laines; Brocade Silks and Skirting; Mousseline de Laines; Gloves; Ribbons; &c.

—ALSO—  
**In their Carpet Room.**  
A beautiful & attractive stock of Carpets. Consisting of Superfine Ingrain; Rich three ply—Brussels; Tapestry do., &c.

With all the accompaniment of a well furnished Ware-room, such as Cotton, and Cotton and Wool Cheap Carpets, Stair do., Stair Rods, Bookings—all wool, and all cotton do.

—ALSO—  
**PAPER HANGINGS.**  
WINDOW CURTAINS.  
WINDOW FIXINGS, &c.

**RUBBER GOODS.**  
Union India Rubber Company  
19 Nassau Street, New York.

MANUFACTURE and have for sale on favorable terms the largest stock of  
GOODYEAR'S PATENT METALLIC RUBBER GOODS, in America. Warranted to stand all climates—consisting of  
Coats, Cloaks, Ponchos, Leggings, Pants, Caps, Sou' Westers, Blankets, Piano and Table covers, Crumb, Carriage, & Horse Cloth, Sailors' and Travelling Bags, Gold Diggers' Exploring & Military Goods, Diving Dresses, Breast pumps, Syringes and articles for Druggists and Surgeons, Engine and Factory Hose, Gas Tubing, Horse Fenders, Knapp's Patent Premium Cover, Mucker, Machine Belting, Dolls, Toys, Life Preservers, Cushions, Pillows, Beds, Whips, Bridles, Wagon and Boat Floats, Batts, Knapsacks, Canteens, Water tanks, Pails, Fire Buckets, &c. Articles for the trade made to Order.  
January 18, 1851.—17w.

**PARTICULAR NOTICE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER having received a large supply of WOODEN WARE, such as Chopping trays & bowls, Cistern, Hoghead, Barrel and Keg Faucets, Lemon Squeezers, Common Pails, Half Pails, Varished Pails, Can Pails, Common Mortars, Wooden Dippers, Rolling Pins, Butter Prints, Nail Boxes, &c. All of which, will be sold at wholesale for Cash, as low as can be bought in New York, or Providence. Purchasers are invited to call and see for themselves.  
WM. H. BLISS,  
March 8, 1851. 117 Thames Street.

**PROVIDENCE Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**  
—ASSESSMENT.—  
AN ASSESSMENT of one and a half per cent on the premium Notes due to this Company having been ordered by the Directors, the subscriber, agent for the Town of Newport and its vicinity, has arranged to receive the same at the counting room of F. Lawton & Brothers, until the 30th day of March, after which 10 per cent will be added, to all sums not paid before the 30th June, 20 per cent on all sums not paid till after the 30th June, and 20 cents on all sums less than one dollar—also a compensation to a collector if one is required to call on delinquents.

E. W. LAWTON, Agent.  
N. B. In consequence of the present scarcity of change it will be indispensable that the odd sums be furnished by the payers.  
Newport, March 8, 1851.

**BROWN & MUMFORD, FASHIONABLE TAILORS,**  
—AND DEALERS IN—  
READY MADE CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS,  
Have received an assortment of SUMMER GOODS, to which they invite the attention of those who are about purchasing their summer CLOTHING.

Garments of every description made to order on the most liberal terms; Orders from the country promptly attended to.  
No. 126 Thames street, Newport, R. I.

**CAMPENE LAMPS.**—Hanging Campene Lamps for stores, of various patterns this day rec'd and for sale at  
April 12. 171 Thames St.

**MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE soundness of this Company and the extent of its business may be inferred from the following statistics, sworn to by the Directors, on the twentieth day of January, 1851, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, according to the Revised Statutes.  
Whole amount of Premiums received,  
Amount of interest,  
Received in cash \$1,234,329 89  
" " premium 709,790 14  
Due on Policies in course of transmission, 11,655 26  
INVESTMENTS.  
Bonds and Mortgages, \$370,951 48  
" of the City of New York, N. Y., 1,900 00  
" " Brooklyn, N. Y., 50,000 00  
Real Estate, 16,968 11  
Loans on Scrip, 6,099 88  
Cash on hand, 41,295 32  
Premium Notes, 693,061 61  
Due from Agents and on premiums, 11,655 26  
Amount now held by the Company for the payment of losses which may occur, and Dividends, \$1,192,441 66  
Greatest amount insured in one risk, \$10,000

From the above statement it will be seen that the Company have an ample fund to meet all contingencies. The Premium Notes, which are received in some cases, while they may prove a convenience to the insured, are always so secured and so limited in amount as to be perfectly safe to the Company. And it may safely be said that, for the object which the Company has in view, the Mutual Benefits of the Insured, its fund could not possibly be invested to better advantage.

The Annual Receipts of the Company, for premiums and interest, are more than  
**HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!**  
while its losses and expenses do not exceed \$200,000.

This Company has had all its business submitted to the most rigid mathematical calculation, and in the declaration of dividends and the reservation of funds to meet future contingencies, it obeys all the requisitions of the most thorough science on the subject.

ROBT L. PATTERSON, President.  
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice  
B. C. MILLER, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT AGENCY, Ducket Square, North Side.**  
Where applications for Insurance may be made; and where abundant testimonials of the soundness and utility of the Institution will be exhibited, and all further required information in the premises cheerfully given.  
Medical Examiner, —CHARLES C. COTTON, M. D., No. 164 Thames street.  
March 8—6m. M. HALL, Agent.

**BRASS FOUNDER, PLUMBER AND COPPER SMITH.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the line of his business, and on the most reasonable terms. All articles usually kept in the Foundry and Plumber's shop, and constantly on hand, repaired in the most judicious and substantial manner. He has for sale a very large assortment of the latest invention of  
**COPPER & IRON PUMPS,** among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulics; Double action lift and force, ship & steamboat Pumps, and a great variety of others which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.

A large supply of LEAD PIPE kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.

A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand and for sale. All kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with despatch.

A share of public patronage is solicited and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store second door north of the Custom House.  
Newport 1850.] NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.

**THE CELEBRATED CHEAPEST CARPET ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES,**  
No. 99, BOWERY, N. Y.

**HIRAM ANDERSON'S**  
**Eight Large Show Rooms,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
FAMILIES AND HOUSEKEEPERS FURNISHED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.  
—List of Prices—  
English Three Ply Carpets 8 and 9s.  
Imperial do do do 10 and 11s.  
Brussels Carpets 10 to 12s.  
Tapestry do 9 and 12s.  
Venetian Star do 2 3 and 4s.  
Table and Piano Covers, cheap.  
English Druggists from 3-6 to 6s.  
Door Mats 2 3 and 4s.  
Common Carpets 2 to 4.  
Feb. 15.—6m.] No. 99 Bowery, New York.

**Horse vs Steam.**  
THE subscriber keeps at his horse power shop No. 2 Sherman street, SASHES & BLINDS, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c., at the lowest prices.  
Orders punctually attended to.  
SIMON MOFFITT.  
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

**BONNETS.**  
THE SPRING STYLE of Straw Bonnets, with a handsome assortment of Misses sizes, just opened, and for sale cheap at No. 261, Thames street, by  
March 15, 1851. A. SHEKMAN.

**For Sale.**  
THE fishing smack ENERGY, of about 14 tons burthen, as she now lies at Bull's wharf. Enquire of  
JOHN E. HOLT, Washington street.

**BOTTLED SODA.**—The subscriber having taken the Agency of the Providence Bottling Establishment, is now prepared to supply Hotels and Private Families with Fresh Bottled Soda Water, Ale, Porter and Champagne Cider, and sent to any part of the town without extra charge by applying at  
RIDER'S, 171 Thames st.

**BRUSHES.**—Among which are Hair, Hat, Tooth, Comb, Cloth and Plate Brushes at  
April 12. R. J. TAYLOR'S.

**JAMES W. LYON,**  
PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH,  
No. 226, THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing Materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure Black Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Having procured the services of an experienced Plumber, he is prepared to execute all orders in this line with neatness and dispatch.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

**JAMES W. LYON.**  
Having been appointed agent of the Hudson Gutta Serena Manufacturing Co., is now prepared to furnish any quantity of Gutta Serena pipe, and sheet do.; this pipe can be fitted to any of the uses to which lead has been applied. For conveying cold water possesses many advantages over lead as it is not affected by any of the acids or alkalis, it is entirely tasteless, does not effect any kind of water, will not rot and cannot be burst by frost. The sheet may be applied to any use to which sheet lead may be applied, and peculiarly adapted to lining water tanks and reservoirs and also for water closet work.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit the approbation of his customers. All work warranted not to fail until worn out.  
April 5, 1851.

**TIMELY HINTS TO ALL PARENTS.**  
READER, if you are still blessed with parents, who are yet in good health, and no artist's pencil has truly traced the lineaments of his or her familiar face or form, you may well act the part of wisdom to advise or persuade them to visit without delay, Williams' Daguerreotype Rooms, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, and have their likenesses taken in his superior style of art.

**FRIENDS.**  
If you have a mutual friend, in whose welfare you feel an interest, and your kind feelings are reciprocated, that friend will value, as a precious memorial your Daguerreotype Miniature, if taken in Williams' peculiar style.

**CHILDREN.**  
If you are a parent—what would you not give for a correct and perfect likeness of yourself, taken when a child? It would show the effects of time, and call up many happy remembrances. This pleasure you can now grant to your children—and should they be "snatched from you by the hand of death," your possession of their Daguerreotype Miniatures, if taken by a good artist, will afford you sweet consolation.

**TO ALL.**  
How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an innocent little prattling child—and have not even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article of apparel, often is kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be one of Williams' perfect Daguerreotype Miniatures of the "loved and lost."

There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation, uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my friend!"

Render, perhaps, you cannot do a better thing now, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints" from  
J. A. WILLIAMS, Daguerreotype Artist.  
Oct. 26, 1850.

**BOOKS,**  
FOR SALE AND CIRCULATION, AT  
**JAMES H. HAYMOND'S.**

5955 Mothers Recompense a sequel to Home Influence by Grace Aquilar. New edition. 1  
3531 Mary Bell a Francoisa Story by the author of the Rollo Books. 1  
3532 Mary Esline a Francoisa Story by the author of the Rollo Books. 1  
3501 Home Influence, a Tale for Mothers and Daughters by Grace Aquilar. 2  
3506 Report on the Poor and Insane in Rhode Island. 1  
3502 Lucetta or the children of Night by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart. author of Pelham, Pompeii, Zanoni, Rienzi, &c. 1  
3507 Pope Gonn or the female Pontiff, an historical romance by G. W. M. Reynolds, author of Ellen Munroe, Life in Lond n, &c. 1  
3533 Mount Hope or Philip, King of the Wampanoags an historical romance by G. H. Holister. 2  
3534 Nile Notes of a Howadjee. 1  
3535 Nathalie, a tale by Julia Kavanagh, author of Women in France, Madeline, &c. 2  
3536 Before and Behind the Curtain, or fifteen years observation among the Theatres of New York, by William Knight Northall author of Life and recollections of the late Yankee Hill. 1  
5958 London Labor and the London Poor by Henry Mayhew with Daguerreotype engravings taken by Beard. 1  
5959 Tom Baquet and his three Maiden Aunts. 1  
5942 The International Magazine for April No. 4. 4  
5959 Graham's Magazine for April No. 4. 4  
5953 Stratins's Magazine for April No. 4. 4  
3537 The Lorgnette or Studies of the Town by an Opera Goer, third Edition set off with Mr. Darley's designs. 2  
5958 Harper's Magazine for April No. 11  
5958 Godey's Lady's Book for April. 1  
April 12, 1851.

**Narragansett Bank.**  
AT AN ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Narragansett Bank, on Monday April 7, 1851, the following named persons were chosen Directors for the year ensuing, viz: Ezra D. Davis, John A. Browning, Gideon Freeman, Allen M. Thomas, Charles N. Spink, George W. Reynolds, Isaac Nicholas, David S. Baker, Samuel Pierce and Jeremiah Carpenter. At a meeting of the Directors same day, Ezra D. Davis was re-elected President for the ensuing year.  
N. N. SPINK, Cashier.  
Wickford, April 11, 1851.

**Stoves, Grates & Cylinders**  
LINED AT SHORT NOTICE, with Soap Stone, or Fire-brick, at the Stove Depot, Thames street, by  
Newport, Oct. 5. WM. H. BLISS.

**COAL! COAL!!!**  
UMBERLAND COAL, for family use—to burn in open Grates; also, for Blacksmith's use. For sale by  
Oct. 5, 1850.—tf. C. DEVENS, Jr.

**Polar Whale Oil.**  
JUST RECEIVED a supply of superior quality, and for sale by  
Feb. 1, 1851. GEO. BOWEN & CO.

**HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.**  
BLANKETS, Counterpanes, Napkins, Doilies, Linen Damask, White and Brown Linen Covers, Embossed Covers, Cotton Covers, 4 and 5-4 White Linen, Bleached and Unbleached Towel Damask, Dimity, Bleached and Unbleached Sheet and Shirting, Crash Diaper Chintz, &c. &c.  
J. H. HAMMETT'S.